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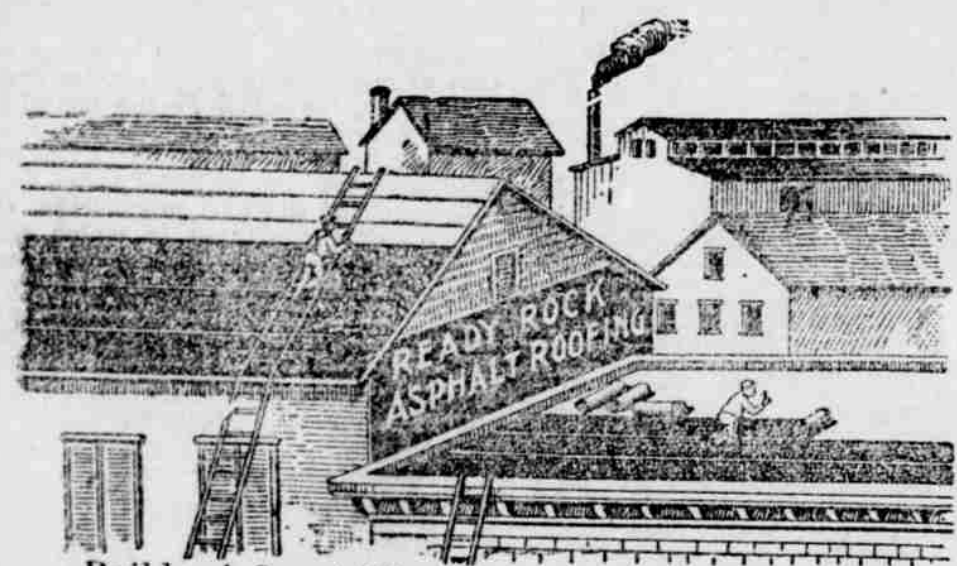
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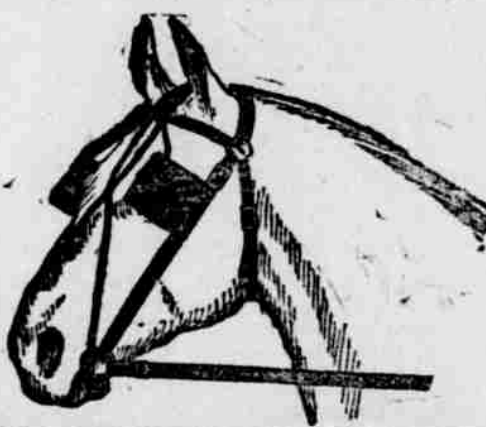
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Read the Advertiser.

## ISLAND OF KAUAI WILL BE THE NEXT SCENE OF LABOR FOR LEUNG CHI-TSO THE CHINESE REFORMER WHOSE HEAD IS WORTH SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS



LEUNG CHI-TSO, also known as Leung Kai Chew, is making ready to go to Kauai. Two days ago he came back from Hawaii, where he spent a fortnight proselytizing among the Chinese of that island. He says that he had great success, and those who accompanied him tell the same story.

Leung Chi-tso, whose head delivered at Peking is worth \$65,000, according to the officers of the Dowager Empress of China and Li Hung Chang, takes some chances of losing his head-piece. Though he was constantly watched on his journey to Hawaii and during his travels there, yet there were moments when a quick and determined assassin might have earned the reward which would have meant a fortune to the villain wielding the weapon if he succeeded in convincing the wily Empress of the death of the man she hates and fears.

With Leung Chi-tso to Hawaii went a quartet of local Chinese who constituted his cabinet and bodyguard. They were men whose fidelity was proved and whose courage and alertness could not be doubted. Their instructions were to never let their charge out of their sight or reach, and to be ready any instant to defend his safety.

Meetings were held at Hilo and other places and reform, as advocated by Leung, gained many adherents. Leung told his hearers at the plantation and village gatherings that he had come to talk with them on a subject dear as life. He pictured to them the condition in which the Chinese Emperor is, the restraint placed upon him by the Empress, and the willingness of the Emperor to give

free speech and a share in the government to every citizen of the empire.

He advocated the adoption of European methods and habits, the opening of China to the world and the general showing to the world and to the Chinese that they were followers of the Reform party and were doing so.

All over Hawaii Leung Chi-tso carried the doctrine of opposition to the press and found favor. He was attended everywhere by bands of Chinese, the Bow Wong Wai, a branch of which he instituted in Honolulu, having membership of many hundreds on the big island.

This will mean much money for the coffers of the society which is for the overthrow of the Dowager. Leung Chi-tso's intentions are to go to the Mainland of America as soon as his labors in the islands are over. He will spend a long time in San Francisco and the other cities of the West where his countrymen live in numbers and will eventually go to Europe to have great influence to help him in San Francisco, where the leading reformers are in sympathy with the reform plans. The picture above shows Leung Chi-tso now and as he looked when wearing the mandarin dress in China.

When an adviser to the Emperor and a teacher in a college he of course wore the conventional clothes of the upper class and had, as long and straight queue as any other reputable Chinese. It was not till the Emperor died that he abandoned the national costume of China and cut off the queue. Now he assumes the everyday coat and trousers of an American, wears his hair short and parted in the middle.

## IN THE COURTS

Motion in the Greenwell Case Yesterday.

James Wight Makes Affidavit That His Health is Failing. Other Notes.

Carl S. Smith, counsel for Mrs. E. C. Greenwell, plaintiff in Greenwell vs. Manoel Golarde Silva, has filed a motion in the Supreme Court to have the appeal of defendant from the decision of the District Court of North Kona dismissed. The motion is based on the ground that the appeal does not state points of law upon which the appeal was taken.

James Wight, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, in the case against Eliza Yates Mackenzie, has filed a motion in the Circuit Court to set a day for the hearing of the cause. An affidavit attached signed by Attorney McClanahan states that plaintiff is very old and feeble, and unless the case is set for a speedy hearing there is a likelihood that Dr. Wight, who is more than 80 years of age, will be unable to attend said hearing. It is represented his health is rapidly failing.

E. A. Mott-Smith, administrator of the estate of Joseph Gomez, has filed an account in the Circuit Court, wherein he charges himself with \$3,788.01 and gives expenses at \$1,282.36, leaving a balance of \$2,505.65.

The attorneys representing respective interests in the estate of Esther Kalauko (w), minor, deceased, have agreed to continue the cause until moved on by them in the near future.

In the assumpsit suit of Thomas Milner Harrison vs. J. A. Maxson et al., plaintiff, by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, has filed a brief on demurrer in the Circuit Court. The case has grown out of a "Black Cure" Company contract, and a judgment given in the New Zealand courts. Damages for the retention of stock is asked, amounting in all to about \$10,000.

In the matter of the estate of John Hoppe, deceased, Castle & Weaver, attorneys for Mrs. Engling, have filed a notice of appearance in her behalf.

Humphreys & Andrews, attorneys for plaintiffs in the case of Lau Lan and Tee See vs. Chas. J. Fishel, have filed a joint demurrer, stating that the declaration is sufficient and that they will maintain and prove the same.

Henrietta E. Ross, one of the defendants in the case of Sarah Swinton vs. Priscilla Hassinger et al., bill to cancel deed, has filed an answer to plaintiff's bill of complaint.

Friday has been set for the hearing of the final accounts in the estate of M. J. Rose; also in the estate of Wm. Babcock; Petition for letters of administration in the estate of Captain Harry English.

## TRIANGLE LITERARY CLUB.

Entertainment to be Given the Last of Next Month.

Last night at the meeting of the Triangle Literary Club arrangements were reported for the entertainment to be given for their friends the last meeting in June.

The program will consist of ten numbers, four of which will be music, one a debate, one a speech, and the other four literary numbers will be open to all the members of the club. The preliminary contest will be held the nineteenth of June when the members to represent the club on the program will be selected.

New attractions at the Orpheum to-night.

## CHAT WITH GENERAL OTIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

"cents a pound by a stroke of my pen." The islands will they stay pacified, or will we have continual rebellions, as in the South American countries?" "I fear there will be occasional rebellions," was the reply. "The Tagalogs, natural politicians and schemers. They are revolutionary in their tendencies, and for a long time there will be some among them who will foment trouble for their own personal aggrandizement and profit." "Give me some idea of Aguinaldo, General," said General Otis. "I do not consider Aguinaldo a man of force or patriotism. He is a silent fellow, and has gotten a reputation for wisdom by keeping his mouth shut. He has shown by his actions that he has little personal bravery, and that he also went into the war for what he could make out of it. I believe Mabini to be the stronger man of the two. I have him now under surveillance here in Manila. For a time I even permitted him to write for the papers, but he began to attack the United States Government, and I had to stop him."

## A Word About the Friars.

"How about the friars?" I asked. "I can't say just what I have done as to church matters. The question of the friars is one of the most serious ones we have to settle. Archbishop Chappelle thinks he will be able to arrange it so that they will be able to stay and hold their property, but many of the Filipinos do not like them, and in many places they will not be permitted to come back to their churches. They are causing me a great deal of trouble. Just now they are clamoring to have their catechism recited daily in the public schools. I have told I could not permit that, and if parents want their children to have religious instruction they must get it outside the schools supported by the Government. We have had a fuss with them as to the marriage question, and there will also be considerable trouble as to titles and church property."

## Too Soon for Railways and Other Investments.

The conversation here turned to the possibilities of the islands, and I asked General Otis if he thought there were many opportunities here for our capitalists.

He replied that the resources of the country were enormous, and that there could undoubtedly be many chances for money-making as soon as the country was perfectly quiet.

## Great Changes for Money Makers.

"As to the general outlook for the development of the Philippines along profitable lines, I think it is good and that there will be many opportunities for money-making here in the future. The country is beyond conception rich, and much of it has hardly been scratched. There are large tracts of virgin soil; there are deposits of iron, gold, copper and coal, and the coal deposits are said to be extensive and of good quality. The mountains are full of minerals and they are practically unprotected. Agriculturally there is no better soil anywhere than in most parts of these islands. The land will support many times its present population."

## The Question of Labor.

"How about labor, General? It is said the Filipino will not work." "I think that is a mistake," replied General Otis. "These people have never had a chance to work for good wages. They have never been paid for their work. The Spaniards gave them about \$3 in silver a month, about 10 cents gold a day, and many of the officials took out a commission from those wages. Since we came they are receiving the full wages agreed upon, and they are working very well. I believe we have already proven that the Filipinos can do the work of the country, and they will do it if they are fairly paid."

## CHAT WITH GENERAL OTIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Do you think they will ever become friendly to the Americans?" "Yes," replied General Otis, "when through us they see the times becoming good, themselves growing prosperous and their country rich. Many of them are afraid we will form trusts and monopolize all the good things of the islands. They are afraid the Filipinos will be degraded as laborers. They do not trust us yet, but in time this distrust will pass away."

## The Press Correspondents.

"How about your trouble with the newspaper correspondents? They have claimed that you have withheld the news of the war and have not allowed the whole truth to be sent to the papers." "At this question the General's face darkened and I saw that I was on delicate ground. 'I have tried to have the truth sent home and have interfered with the correspondents as little as possible.' 'How about the charge that you have increased the numbers of the Filipino dead?' 'That is not true,' was the reply. 'I have always been conservative in my reports of our engagements, and have usually reduced the figures to be on the safe side. I have given orders to the officers that they must send out reliable men to count the dead after every engagement, and have done all I could to arrive at the exact truth.'"

## Hardest Worked Man of the Army.

As to General Otis' administration, I find here quite a difference of opinion among the civilians and also among the officers of the army. He has strong friends and numerous critics. Some of the General's say privately that they think the war could be settled with one or two short dashes, campaigns, while others, closer, perhaps, in the councils of the administration, believe that the present policy is the only one that will result in permanent peace.

## HATS.

THE HAT to buy is the stylish and becoming hat. The hat must be you to top out your dress. Our \$3.50 are from the latest block, and suit all faces. No better hat made. It would cost you \$5.00 at any store in town.

## SHIRTS.

THE SHIRT never ceases to be an interesting article to wear. The styles and new patterns in colored shirts are just out, and we have them in stock, to sell from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Also a fine line of dress shirts to sell from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

## CLOTHING.

WE BLOW A GREAT DEAL about our Clothes—no more than we ought though. We have all sorts, from toughest and roughest to finest, each proper use and each at its proper price. You can see in a few minutes all you need to see to pick out what you want. The salesman knows perhaps; if not, tell him about what you want, and he will quick to see and as quick to find it. You go by your own taste and judgment on cloth, but by ours on fit, we suppose—that's the usual way. Next day, or next week, your money back if you want it.

## THE "KASH"

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